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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

For the Globe.

MY BROTHER.

O, my brother, can it be
That thou hast forever gone
To the spirit land far from me,
And left me wretched and forlorn!

Oh, hath death settled on thy brow,
And wrapped thee up, far away,
In thy martial cloak and shroud
On the bloody 12th of May!

O, my brother, if it had not been
For treason, so black and bloody-hearted,
Thine eyes would now have seen,
And we would not yet have parted.

O, shall I never more see
On earth thy fond and lovely face!
O, must I forever part with thee
And leave thee in death's cold embrace!

O, 'tis hard to give thee up
On Virginia's red and crimsoned soil;
Where many heroes drink the fatal cup,
And where freemen for their country toil.

O, my brother, must I say farewell!
O, can I bid thee a long adieu,
Amidst the booming shot and shell,
Where the thickest of the conflict grew!

O, my brother, death hath called thee
Far away from the field of battle,
To eat from the everlasting tree,
Where the sounds of death never rattle.

But, O, my brother, again we'll meet
Beyond death's dark and dismal tide,
And in glory forever each other greet
Where the redeemed and ransomed eternally abide.

Barree tp., May 31, 1864. ANONYMOUS.

For the Globe.

On the Death of Mrs. Martha Tussey.

That fatal fall that struck the blow,
Which in an instant laid her low
And robbed her of her precious life,—
The guardian angel, mother, wife.

We do not mourn as others do;
She was a Christian, just and true—
Devoted sister, neighbor, friend,
Whose self-denial found no end.

She ever caused her light to shine,
In word and worship, so divine,
That others, seeing, might believe,
And know that a Redeemer lives.

Without a struggle or a pain
Translated to the Heavenly plain,
Where she may sing the joyful song
Of Moses and the Heavenly Lamb.

The family board—a vacant chair;
The altar, too—we miss her there:
An aching void no one can fill,
That voice of prayer is hushed and still.

Her days were three score years and more,
And fully ripe for Canaan's shore.
Although her absence gives us pain,
We know our loss has proved her gain. J. L. A.

A Horrible Incident.

The people of Parker's Gap, says the Chattanooga *Gazette* were much alarmed on the 13th, by the rumor that there was a human being in an old saltpetre cave near the Gap, supposed to be the same cave recently visited by Col. Bingham, while on picket. The Colonel failed to explore it on account of noxious vapors issuing from the opening. The ladies—God bless them!—ever ready to respond to the calls of humanity, hurried to the rescue, but their united efforts were insufficient to extricate the sufferer. Surgeon Marks, Medical Director of the Division, and Surgeon Powers, of the artillery, were sent for, and after a great deal of labor the poor fellow was taken from his living tomb. He was immediately recognized as John Harrison, Jr. It is supposed that this unfortunate man was deposited in the cave about the middle of last August, by his father, who is connected with the Mining and Nitre Bureau of the C. S. A., and that he had remained there ever since. When taken out he was entirely helpless and speechless, and although youthful was wholly destitute of hair and teeth. He will not be able to tell the tale of his horrible suffering for years. How he sustained existence in that "dark unfathomed cave" for three-quarters of a year, is a question for the student in physiology to answer.

Calamities Have Their Seasons.

It is said that "misfortunes never come singly;" and it is a fact worth observation that we seldom hear of a calamity that is not speedily followed by another of a similar character. So general is the rule, that many people, on hearing of any striking event, are wont to remark that they expect soon to hear of another similar occurrence. It would seem, from the prevalence of certain trains of events, at different times, that one angel after another opens his vial of wrath upon the earth and its influence spreads abroad producing similar results everywhere, varied only by the peculiar conditions of the several localities afflicted. If this be so, then the vision of St. John "was not all a dream," but a type of spiritual forces that were in future to be brought to bear upon the sons of men, for the purpose of opening their eyes, showing them the vanities, uncertainties, and unrealities of earth, and turning them from the error of their ways. Is the peasant dwelling in fancied security amid the wood-environed hills of his native land?

Behold the tornado sweeping down upon the valleys and laying everything low in its track! In a few days we have news of the devastations produced by the elements in other localities, and the world seems swept by the bosom of destruction. Do men pride themselves on their steamships and railroads, taking unto themselves idols of their own making? In a few days you shall hear of a ship gone down with its hundreds of passengers on board, or of a train of cars crushed into splinters and every piece crimsoned with human gore! We tread on the waves of death and inhale the breath of destruction.

HAVING A TIME.—The Reserves.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864. NO. 51.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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The Pennsylvania Reserves.

Their Reception at Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Honors Her Braves.

Grand Civic and Military Demonstration.—The suspension of all Business.— Spontaneous Ovation.—Men Women and Children join in the acclaim.—Speeches of Gov. Curtin, &c.

From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

Monday, June 6, 1864, will long be remembered by the people of Harrisburg, as a day glorious in their annals, as an occasion honorable in all its recollections. At early dawn the people began to busy themselves, each man and woman in the city engaged to *improvise* something fitting for the reception of *Pennsylvania Reserves*. Chief Marshal Kepner, and his *Aids*, Messrs. Williams, and Jennings, were on the street making every possible exertion to hurry forward the arrangements to organization, while the assistant marshals for the different wards were equally industrious in bringing up the fire department, the civic societies and the military that were to participate in the grand reception proceedings.

The Crowds on the Side-Walks.

Market street, from the river bank to the depot, on both sides, was one dense mass of men, women and children. We never before witnessed so large a gathering of our people. All who could get out were on the side-walks. The old man of three-score and ten jostled the youth of scarce one score—the maiden in her blushing beauty and with beaming eyes, ready to welcome the heroes with, her sweetest smiles, stood by the anxious and wondering matron, solicitous, as mothers only can be, as to whether "the dear boys" were not glad with their return home, and with eyes overflowing with tears, when the thought called forth the inquiry as to how many mothers all over the State, would weep in vain for the return of their sons who marched forth to battle with the *Reserves*. This thronging crowd waited patiently until the Court House bell rang the signal of

The Approach of the Reserves.

When the train which carried the Reserves approached the city, and while it was on the immense bridge which spans the broad bosom of the Susquehanna, another great crowd had assembled at the foot of Mulberry st., and as the train left the bridge at that locality the enthusiasm of the people broke forth in the wildest and most tumultuous cheering. Such a scene we never before witnessed. For a moment it was feared that hundreds would be mangled beneath the wheels of the cars. The rush all along Mulberry street was tremendous and as the train passed over that portion of the road and reached the depot, the crowd increased until the avenue was filled with an excited, enthusiastic and even tumultuous mass of human beings. While all this was going on as the train passed to the depot, the bells of the city were rung and from every street, avenue and alley crowds of people hurried to the depot. At that point the excitement was increased with

The Disembarkation of the Reserves.

As soon as the train stopped, the troops began with great order to disembark. But there was no time offered for the display of much discipline; and the men were at once conveyed to the Soldiers' Retreat, where a substantial collation awaited them, prepared under the auspices of the military authorities. Before and after the men had finished their collation, warm greetings took place between old friends and companions-in-arms. These were eloquent and impressive. We saw strong men grasping each others' hands while big tears glistened on their brown cheeks—we noticed other salutations, full of that rough sincerity which distinguishes the true soldier—while others again were perfectly uncontrollable, literally wild with the joy at finding themselves once more among their friends.

The Collation at the Soldiers' Rest.

The collation at the Soldiers' Rest was gotten up with great liberality and the men enjoyed themselves with the hot coffee, ham and soft bread provided for the occasion. In the Retreat all was order, save when some of the citizens recognized an old friend or acquaintance, and then within a little circle, the warmth of the greeting communicated itself to those around, until many a man became happy without being exactly able to explain the cause of his joy.

The Line on Market Street.

The column, constituting the Governor of the Commonwealth and his staff, the Mayor of the city and the councils, the Firemen and Civic societies, the First New York Artillery, with the soldiers of 1812, stretched along the entire length of Market street That thoroughfare was splendidly decorated with flags, the hotels and private residences vieing with each other in the display, while all the usual places of business were closed to permit the employees to participate in the reception.

Moving of the Column.

At 11½ o'clock, the signal given from Capitol Hill announced the moving of the column, and as the procession passed over the route a salute of one hundred guns was fired by a detail from the New York battery, the bells and the steam whistles of the city mingling their chimes and their shrill sounds with the acclaims of the people We will not attempt to describe the demonstrations of the people. It was all that gratitude could dictate—warm generous and spontaneous from the hearts of the masses.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

CHIEF MARSHAL,
WM. H. KEPNER.
AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.
Gen. E. C. Williams, Col. W. W. Jenning.
Band of Music.
Military escort, Captain Bates' battery double column.
Band of the 1st Penna., Reserves.
Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

[The following is a correct list of the various regiments, although not exactly in the order in which they appeared in the procession:]

1st Pennsylvania Rifles—Colonel McDonald commanding—104 men and 6 officers.
1st Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry—Colonel Stuart commanding—112 officers and men.
2d Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry—Lieut. Colonel McDana commanding—125 officers and men.
5th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry—Major Smith commanding—about 200 officers and men.
6th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry—Major W. H. H. Gore commanding-130 officers and men.
7th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry—Captain King commanding—53 officers and men.
10 Pennsylvania Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Dixon commanding—30 officers and 260 men
11th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry—Colonel S. M. Jackson commanding 183 officers and men.
12th Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry Lieutenant Colonel Gustin commanding—198 officers and men.
1 company of 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Artillery—Captain Cooper commanding.
Military Officers on horseback.
Carriages with wounded officers.
Wounded soldiers in carriages.
Two Assistant Marshals.
Governor and Aids in carriages.
Carriage with State military officers.
Mayor and President of Common Council in carriage.
Clergy in carriages.
Carriage with State officers.
County officers in carriage.
Carriage with Judges and members of the Bar.
Common Council of the city of Harrisburg.
Soldiers of 1812 in carriages.
Assistant Marshal.
Band of Music.
Officers of the army and navy now so-jo...ing in Harrisburg.
Salem Lodge, No. 26, I. O. B. B.
Band of Music.
Friendship Fire company, with steam engine drawn by two horses.
Hope Fire Company, with hose carriage.
Citizen Fire Company, with Button engine.
Assistant Marshal.
Paxton Fire Company, with carriage.
Good Will Fire Company, with Carriage and Engine, and drawn by 4 horses.

The procession moved in the following route:

Down Front to Washington Avenue, down Washington Avenue to Second street, up Second to Locust street, up Locust to Front, up Front to State, down State to the Capitol—at which point the Reserves were formally received and welcomed to the capital of Pennsylvania.

The Friendship Fire Company had "steam up," and its shrill whistle could be heard all along the route of procession.

The streets and side walks were thronged with men, women and children, and numerous flags adorned the buildings, both public and private.

The Head of the Column at the Capitol Grounds.

When the head of the column reached the capitol grounds, the enthusiasm was most intense. Countermarching along the south front of the capitol, the line was halted and the ceremonies of the formal reception took place.

Addresses of the Reception.

Mayor Rounfort Addressed the Reserves as follows:

Hail! brave soldiers of Pennsylvania! In the name of the citizens of Harrisburg, I greet you with a hearty welcome—a most hearty welcome!—Three years ago you marched to the field in all the pride and vigor of your manhood. During that eventful period you have been in fifty battles!—Your proverbial bravery and devotion always placed you in the post of danger, and, on every occasion, your solid column of granite gloriously breasted the shock of battle! By flood and by field, on the plains and in the mountains, you have shed your best blood upon every battle field, and there left your dead as monuments of your indomitable courage. The march, the bivouac, the picket and the fight, have thinned your valiant ranks from twenty thousand men, down to the shattered remnants that now stand before me. There is no parallel in modern warfare of such destruction in any corps, unless it be the Russian campaign of the great Napoleon, in which regiments were either annihilated or reduced to mere squads You have cast around the military fame of Pennsylvania a halo of glory unrivalled in the military annals of history. The eighteen thousand departed heroes who sleep the long sleep of death upon the devastated fields of Virginia, have bequeathed to you, not only their unrivalled fame, but also the affection of your fellow citizens and of the bereaved ones who now mourn their irreparable loss.

The committee of arrangements had intended to give you a public dinner on this very spot, upon the day of your arrival. But you are as prompt to surprise your friends as your enemies, and you took us unawares. You fairly outflanked us. We therefore fell back in good order, of course, upon the reserve of our fellow citizens, who have cheerfully volunteered to entertain you at their private residences on Wednesday next, at two o'clock p m.

Then, you will enjoy their hospitality and the comforts of home to which you have so long been strangers.—There, they will lend a greedy ear to the relation of your hair breadth escapes and valiant exploits, and there, I trust, you will have a foretaste of the peaceful enjoyments that await you at home. May you speed there in safety. And when the alarms of war have ceased; when the olive branch displaces the ensanguined laurel; when each of you again sits down in peace under his vine and fig tree, surrounded by friends and neighbors, the mere mention that he was a soldier of the Pennsylvania Reserves will elicit the answer, "behold a brave man!"

The Governor's Address of Welcome.

After the address of Mayor Roumfort, Governor Curtin appeared on the steps of the Capitol, and then ensued a scene of enthusiasm scarce equalled in the history of the State House itself. After quiet was partially restored, the Governor proceeded to address the vast multitude. The cheers were so vehement during the delivery of the address that the voice of the Governor could sometimes be but very indistinctly heard. He said:

I thank you, Mr. Mayor of Harrisburg, and the people of this city, for this most hearty welcome to these brave men. The hearts of this great people have been stirred to their depths by the presence of this shattered remains of the once mighty corps, and I cannot find language to express to you, brave soldiers, the sentiments and feelings of Pennsylvania more proper than in this brief sentence: "*You have done your whole duty to your country!*" (Great cheering.)

It is nearly three years since you left this city a mighty army. Nearly that length of time has passed since I had the honor of handing to you these standards which you are now here to return in honor to the State to-day. You have never visited the State since then save once. Once you came back to Pennsylvania and then we all heard of "Round Top" at Gettysburg. When the rest gave way, we heard your shouts around the strongholds of the foe in that devoted country, and to you—to the Reserves of Pennsylvania—belong the honor of changing the *tide of battle there.* (Immense cheering among the Reserves and a voice, "That's so!"

I cannot speak of your deeds—they have passed into history already. I have not time to enumerate the battles you have been in. History will record all you have done for your country. But there are times when I feel proud of my office, for here representing in my office, and speaking in my place here for all the people of this State. I bear record of the brave Pennsylvania Reserves Corps that is without blemish or spot! (Cheering.) I this day thank God that we ever armed the gallant Reserves I cannot—I cannot speak in the perilous times of war with these surroundings; I am not qualified to speak of the heroic dead you have left upon every battle-field of the Republic; upon their graves centers the gratitude of this great people.

But I can welcome you to your homes. From the North to the South, and from the East to the West, the old Commonwealth bids you welcome! I need not remind you of your deeds. I am not equal to it, my fellow-citizens. The blood of the dead rushes red on my sight, and I have no language adequate to express my gratitude to your corps. (Applause.)

We did not know three years ago that you would remain so long in the public service; and yet it is so. But I can refer with pride and pleasure to the part this great State has borne in the contest—from Drainesville down to last Monday, when you struck your heaviest blow! (Great enthusiasm amongst the soldiers of the Reserves.)

May you all find a happy welcome to your homes! May you ever be marked as brave men who served their country faithfully in times of great peril. May you never regret that you belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, fighting on every battle field of the Republic.

With this welcome, I bid you farewell; *I had something to do with making the Reserve corps*—God be blessed! (The enthusiasm here was very great; one soldier spoke out above the din: "Three cheers for the old man!) The Governor proceeded:

I am not ashamed to boast in this multitudinous assemblage of sunburnt, bronzed faces, that I have stood by the Reserve corps in all their history. I bid you welcome freely.

Tremendous cheers for Governor Curtin and General Grant followed.

Col. Fisher of the *Reserves*, spoke in reply to the speeches of the Mayor of Harrisburg and the Governor of Pennsylvania. In the name of what was once a great division, he thanked the citizens of Harrisburg for their welcome this day. They had overwhelmed the returning soldiers with kindness—a kindness which went to their hearts to create pleasing recollections which would last forever. All I have to say in reply must be couched in language peculiar to the Reserves. Boys give the people such cheers as we gave the enemy at Bethsaida Church on Monday last. [The boys gave the cheers—and we must confess that they were yells which fairly made the welkin ring.]

Col. McCandless, of the 2d Reserves, then addressed the corps. He was proud to call the men comrades. He had been with them in many of their fights, and now when welcomed home by their friends, after having passed through the fight, and done our duty, it is gratifying to us to be welcomed. We are willing for as many years more as we have already battled for the old flag, again to enter the service of the Government and again contend with the traitor foe.

Col. Biddle Roberts next addressed the Reserves, in one of his characteristic speeches, which we regret not having the time or space even to sketch. The Reserves then gave three hearty cheers for the Governor of the Commonwealth and the citizens of Harrisburg, after which they left the capitol grounds, the immense crowd following and dispersing.

Incidents of the Reception.

The members of the Harrisburg bar had provided themselves with carriages, and had already occupied these in line, when it was announced that there were many wounded men with the Reserves who could not possibly march over the route. On this information the bar at once gave up their carriages, insisting that the wounded soldiers should occupy the same, while the loyal gentlemen took their place in line and walked over the route! We mention this in honor of the bar.

Along the route nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the children. At many points little girls were stationed with boquets, which they bestowed upon the soldiers, and more than one sturdy boy was seen bearing the musket of the soldiers, as if anxious to relieve the returning heroes of all their burdens.

The battle flags of some of the regiments attracted marked attention Some of them were literally only a mass of ribbons clinging to the flag-staffs. But what stories of trial and courage and suffering there told as they fluttered in the breeze.

A DAY'S MARCH.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Right above our heads blazed the overpowering sun. We looked up piteously at the glaring sky, hoping in vain to see some friendly cloud interpose in our behalf, and cast a generous shadow over our panting columns.—But nothing save the clear blue of interminable space, unrelieved by a single cloud, and emblazoned by the scorching sun, met our despairing eyes. Still we marched on, our blouses saturated with perspiration, and our temples throbbing painfully amid the dull tramp of a thousand brogans. Each one of the innumerable straps which complete the harness of a soldier seemed to sink gradually into our burning flesh. We dare not drop from the ranks and stretch our wearied limbs on the yellow grass, or we would famish for water, as none had been seen for many a weary mile; so still we moved on. Beside me walked a pale, slender young fellow, whom the boys had christened 'gentle Joe,' doubtless on account of his mild disposition. Joe and I had been great friends since he had been transferred along with some eight or ten others, some six months previous. He was a meek little fellow, and as a matter of course was tyranized over by the rest. I often met him about camp, and eventually took an interest in him, and protecting him as far as lay in my power, from imposition; and indeed one day rescued him from the hands of a drunken rascal, who, with an iron ramrod, was about to impose summary punishment on poor Joe, because, forsooth, the little fellow had declined visiting the Quartermaster's tent, for the purpose of realizing a canteen of whiskey. After this I made an attempt to have him transferred into our mess, and to his evident joy, succeeded. Here, under my protection, Joe seemed perfectly happy; for, though in action, he was as brave as the bravest, he appeared to have a mortal terror of the rough ways of the men. His modesty formed a capital subject for the witty, and I would often see him turn scarlet at some rough joke. He was very fond of me, however, and by many a little incident of self sacrifice I know the patient affection of gentle Joe.

But to return to our march. As I said, I was dragging my weary limbs along beside my friend, who, in spite of my own suffering, inspired me with pity. His eyeballs were turned painfully towards the lids; his lips dry, cracked and bleeding, were drawn tightly across his teeth; his knapsack hung flapping from his narrow shoulders; and but one drop of sweat rolled down his cheek—a drop of mortal agony, pressed from an unwilling brain. Yet he bore up, and his burning feet still echoed to the thousands around. On, on we tramped; our clothes powdered, our beards gray, and our lungs stinging with the hateful dust. Anon an unfortunate falling in convulsions by the way, and the surgeon bending over him in piteous helplessness, for his flask is long empty, were the only interruptions in our monotonous march But no signs of commisseration disturbed the dogged expression of the grim faces that passed. All feelings, all senses were lost in one of intense thirst. No familiar shout greeted the colonel as he rode along the line, trying with ghastly smiles to cheer his men, or with husky voice and swollen tongue to venture a melancholy joke. Even the dumb stones received no curse as they struck the soldier's foot as he went stumbling on.

'Let me take your musket, Joe,' I said, fearing he would sink down. He shook his head and staggered on.

'Will you give me that gun?' I resumed, after he had taken a few more wild steps, reeling like a drunken man

'I can carry it, Tom,' he answered, looking up gratefully. I saw it was useless to ask him, as the brave little fellow would never have relinquished it; and it was evident that both he and the musket must soon fall unless he was relieved. Therefore, I unslung my knapsack, and leaving it in my tracks, took the piece from his shoulder. We had hardly gained another mile before my head began to whirl, and the glittering bayonets ahead seemed a flickering sheet of flame. I felt myself staggering.

'Here, Tom, I have some water, drink!'

'Water! I must be delirious, or are you mocking me? No, Joe never does that. But he did not drink—then he cannot have it. Joe, Joe, where is the water?'

'Here, Tom, in my canteen.'

"Then for God's sake drink yourself for I won't," I answered; determined he should not sacrifice the last drop of life at the altar of friendship. I dropped both muskets, in hope they would relieve me; it was in vain, for, after a few random strides, I became insensible.

I was awakened by a grateful drop of water trickling down my throat. 'More,' I gasped, as I opened my eyes, and distinguished the form of a man kneeling beside me. The canteen was placed to my lips, and as I drained it to the last drop, I recognized my 'good Samaritan' in the form of 'gentle Joe.' I felt somewhat revived, and regained my feet.

'Come, Joe.'

But he made no attempt to move, sitting motionless, embracing his knees, and watching me intently.

'Are you going, Tom?' he said, vacantly.

'Of course, we will both die, if we stay here. Come on.'

'Good bye, Tom,' he said; while an almost angelic expression of love lit up his face. I stood confounded; was he crazy? Then, for the first time, the truth flashed upon my bewildered senses. I had taken his last drop of water, and he was famishing. I turned to him in an agony of remorse. He was lying upon his back, with his eyes closed. I knelt beside him, and placed my hand on his temple; he slowly opened his great brown eyes. 'Joe, friend, how do you feel?' He answered faintly:

'Kiss me, Tom.'

Poor boy, his mind wanders, tho't I.

'Come, now, let me carry you,' I said; but he made no signs of consciousness. I seized his hand, but it was cramped and stiff. I laid my hand on his temple, but it throbbed no more. I raised the clenched hand to my lips and kissed it, for he was dead. I took a small gold chain from his neck, as a memento, and taking off my blouse, covered the face of 'gentle Joe,' and reeled onward.

* * * * * *

In my convalescence I bethought me of the chain. Taking it from my pocket, I examined it as well as my tears would let me. Attached to the chain was a small locket, enclosing an ambrotype of a girl—Joe's sweetheart, perhaps, poor girl! or more likely his sister, as she greatly resembles him. I took the picture from the locket, in hopes of finding the name, nor was I mistaken, for upon the back was pasted a piece of paper, upon which was written:

'Any one, who finds this after I am killed will please send it to my mother Mrs.——, living at——.

"JOSEPHINE."

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHANEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Thought a Means of Developing the Mind.

There is connected with man something more than mere corporal existence, and the exercise of these functions is not all that he has to do in life. Supplied with all the wants of the body, he is still incompetent to fulfill the destiny of an intellectual being in the meanest calling. There is, within, a source of action, a main spring of power, which is the mind; armed with this weapon, well burnished and keen, man goes forth into the battle field of life, a fit being to perform the duties of a high calling. The mind is a gem which when cultivated is like the sparkling diamond that combines the qualities of beauty and value.

The polishing of this gem, the cultivation of the mind, is a thing of no mean consideration. That the mind *can* be developed is beyond the possibility of a denial; but it is to be developed only by the exercise of its own thinking powers. Place before the mind's eye scenes the most interesting and instructive, and unless the powers of thought are exercised, the mind is not benefitted by the sight. Preach to it the essence of all the love of the past and strive to feed it with the richest of mental attainments, yet if mighty thought do not welcome these into the store house of the mind, your labor will have been in vain. What are our greatest men but those who carry into effect the workings of a vigorous and well trained thought? The truthful pages of history reveal to us glowing intellects who have come out in splendor, like the glittering stars of the firmament; but what are they but men of deep and stirring thought?

This indispensable element of the mind may be so trained as to become an instrument of overwhelming power. The setting in motion of the wheels of thought is the secret of greatness.—To do this properly—like the construction of an ingenious piece of mechanism—we must take heed of two things, viz: the *matter* that we use, and the *manner* in which we use it. Now, the skilful machinist selects the best of material and puts it together in the most scientific manner; and if the more making of an engine is worthy of this attention, does not thought which shapes the mind deserve as much?

Of the two, the *matter* is more important than the manner, but both are indispensable to the well balanced mind. First of all, the workman must see that the timber is good which he is to use in building; so we must see that all our thoughts are upon proper subjects. Everything that does not deserve the attention of the good, sh'ld be banished from our minds, for they, like the body, need to be fed with the most nutritious food in order to stimulate a vigorous and healthy growth.—Subjects of thought should be chosen, which have a tendency to draw out the reasoning powers,—subjects which will load the mind to grasp at something that is deeper and more definite, broader and more enlarged, better and more to be desired. Let the habit be acquired of making everything that presents itself to the mind a subject of careful speculation and thought. Nature and art present resources of thought as inexhaustible as space, as deep as time and as enduring as eternity. Little things may be the subjects of profitable meditations as well as great ones. It is not always the greatest causes that produce the greatest effects, or the most exalted subjects that result in the most profitable reflections. It was by the falling of an apple that Newton discovered the laws of gravity. Franklin, by taking tho't on so common a thing as lightning, discovered the power of electricity.—Steam was found out to be a motive power by noticing its effects upon the lid of a boiling kettle, and making it the subject of vigorous thought. These are all simple things in themselves, yet how mighty the effects! And there are, to-day, as simple subjects which some thinking mind shall investigate, and from which he will bring out results for which the world will bless him, long after his ashes repose in the grave. But above all, we should keep the mind busy upon something, even if it result in unprofitable thought.—The habit of having no particular subject upon the mind for reflection and study, is very injurious. Thought unsupplied with material upon which to act, soon becomes deficient by inactivity.

But we must not forget the *manner* of thought. It is highly important that there be a regular system of thinking. Thoughts upon however good a subject, if they are not well put together, are as incomplete as if the carpenter should throw in a heap the sills, and plates, and rafters, and beams of a building, and say—'there is a house.' All the parts may be there, but there is still something to be done, before it is complete. Many persons have naturally strong reasoning powers, but they fail to call them into use; they have addicted themselves to the habit of thoughtlessness, until they have become unable to think deeply upon any subject. Thoughts should not be confused and mixed, but distinct and clear. The two processes, compared, are like the muddy stagnant pool and the clear transparent waters of the running brook.

Again, the powers of thought should always be exercised on the side of right and justice; and we should strive not to hide anything from the censure of the better judgment, that cannot be weighed in the scales of justice and humanity.

By cultivating the habit of correct as well as deep and continued thought the mind will be developed; and just as sure as the well cultivated field will bring forth a good crop, its effect will be felt by the world.

Bradford Argus. C. K. CANFIELD.

GENEROUS.—A Paris letter states that a poor little milliner found an English nobleman's pocket book with fifty thousand francs in it. She restored it intact, and he rewarded her by promising to speak well of her shop.

☞ A London paper gives the following as the prayer taught to children of the Scarborough wreckers in old times—'God bless daddy, God bless mammy, God send a ship ashore before morning. Amen!'

WARM.—The weather.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 15, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

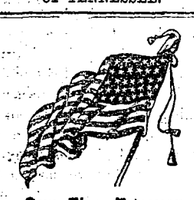
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The National Union Nominations.

It is with unmingled pride and pleasure, we this week nail to our masthead the names of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We heartily endorse the nominations, and will be unceasing in our efforts in their behalf, for we candidly believe they are two of the strongest and most popular men who have determined to save the country from total wreck. When we refer back to this time four years ago, when Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the Presidency, we were an earnest and zealous advocate of the lamented Douglas, and supported him to the last. Lincoln was elected, — poor Douglas died. We have tried Abraham for over three years, we have weighed him in the balance, and he has not been found wanting; therefore we go into the campaign for him with our whole heart and soul, and confidently hope he will be elected in November by a rousing majority. Andy Johnson is an old War Democrat, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the loyal people of all parties, for who has done more: who has fought the rebels of Tennessee with more fierceness than he? With Lincoln and Johnson as our standard-bearers, we *will* not fail of success.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.—This Convention, which assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, 31st ult., was attended by one hundred and fifty-six men, who claim to be the representatives from fifteen States and the District of Columbia. After a little squabbling as to phrases used in the platform, the Convention proceeded to nominate General John C Fremont, of New York, for President, voting down every proposition that looked like postponing action. They next nominated Genl. John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The organization that nominated these candidates can be considered as nothing else than a band of designing politicians, who wish to create a division in sentiment and action in the honest masses of the voters at the coming Presidential campaign. The candidates are therefore nothing less than stumbling blocks to turn the support of the people into a destructive channel. They should be treated as they richly deserve in a contemptuous manner by not receiving the support from the truly honest and patriotic.

A Union Party.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky uttered the following sentiments in the Baltimore Convention previous to the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson:

"As a Union party, I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition party, as a Republican party, as a Whig party, as a Democratic party, as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. [Applause.]"

"Believing as we do that the bogus Democracy can only be defeated by a union of all Union men, we are free to say that we heartily endorse the sentiments of Dr. Breckinridge. The mere politicians everywhere must yield to the will of the popular voice if they desire the defeat of the Rebellion and the Rebel sympathizers.

COL. WM. DORRIS' AT HOME.—It must be gratifying to Mr. Dorris, as it certainly is to his many warm friends, that the opposition to him in this borough is so weak that no man could be found willing to run as an anti-Dorris delegate on Saturday evening last. This is Mr. Dorris' home, and because an effort was made thro' the columns of the *Journal & American* to defeat him here as well as in other election districts in the county, we feel it our duty to make known his strength where he is best known.

Read the new advertisements.

The Proper Spirit.

The following remarks which we copy from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Press*, are the sentiments of all good Union men. After speaking of the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency, it says:

"It was proper that his colleague should be ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. We should have been satisfied with any of the gentlemen named. We should have been especially pleased if the Convention had retained Mr. HAMLIN, for he has been an active and brave defender of the Union cause. *There was a policy, however, which the Convention could not overlook*, and which no one will more gladly recognize than the distinguished Vice President. It had a *higher duty* than that of those who were worthy of honor, or rewarding capable public servants. *The convention found it necessary to respect and remember the history of the past four years.* It was not merely a Republican party, nor a party of any kind, but *a Union of all friends of the Union*—of men like Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. MAYNARD, and DAVID TOD. The policy that suggested itself was this: *that the parties that had stood by the Administration and aided in its devotion to the war, should be recognized. Above all, that the great Democratic party, which had suffered so much for liberty and Union, should be* ESPECIALLY *recognized.* And who, of all men, was more worthy of recognition as a Democrat, a patriot and a statesman, than ANDREW JOHNSON? Others had done as much for the cause and perhaps more, but he had suffered. He had been exiled, reviled, impoverished. His home had been seized and his children sent forth to wander. No blandishments could seduce, no fears intimidate him, and so a grateful country has taken him from his mountain home and exalted him high among her sons. As a matter of justice, as well as policy, the Convention could have done no nobler thing than nominate ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee."

Next Congressman.

We clip the following article from the editorial columns of the *Hollidaysburg Register* of the 1st inst.

"While Mr. Hall was working for the nomination in this county, he assured hundreds of men, that all he asked was his own county, that he did not expect, and did not seek, the nomination in the District and would make no effort to get it. Notwithstanding this solemn assurance of his, we are informed that he is hard at work, endeavoring by intrigue and *immense* promises to secure the Conferees of Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. We know we speak the sentiment of a large majority of the Union party of this county when we say that Blair county does not claim, nor does it desire, the candidate for Congress this term.

All honest, fair men feel and know, that some one of the other counties of the District is now entitled to the candidate. A glance at how this county has been favored heretofore will show why they are willing to concede the candidate to one of the other counties.

From 1850 to 1853 we had the State Senator, Col. McMurtrie. From 1853 to 1859, Col. Cresswell from this county represented this District in the Senate. From 1859 to 1862 Colonel Hall himself was State Senator. In 1862 he again received the nomination for the State Senate. Thus Blair county for 12 successive years had the Senator, and the fifth term had the candidate.

As to the Congressional District:—From 1858 to 1863, Mr. Blair of this county represented the District in Congress, and he also was the nominee for the third term, in 1862. Mr. McAllister of this county now represents this District in Congress. Thus for six successive years we have had the Congressman, and three times the Republican party of the District has given us the candidate. How is it with the other offices? Blair county has the Provost Marshal, Capt. Lloyd; the Assessor of Internal Revenue; two Paymasters, Major Brotherline, and Major Hewitt; two Quartermasters, Captain Moore and Captain Hammill. We have clerks in Washington as follows: Judge Jones, in the War department; Samuel Lemon, in the Treasury department; Revd. Burket, in the Patent Office; M. V. Ake, in the Post Office department. All these offices are part of the patronage of the Congressional District.

Now, what do the other counties have? Mifflin has the Surgeon of the Enrollment Board; Cambria, the Commissioner of the same Board and the Collector of Internal Revenue; while Huntingdon has not a single district officer that we know of. In view of these facts we say the large majority of the Union party in this county do not desire the candidate for Congress. And under no circumstances do they desire the nomination of Mr. Hall, because they know full well that his nomination would only serve to divide and distract the party. We, therefore, beseech the 'Union men' of Mifflin and Huntingdon counties to refuse to aid Mr. Hall in forcing himself upon the party as the candidate in a time like this, when union and harmony are so much to be desired."

READ DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.—We publish in to-day's *Globe* the speech of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, on taking the chair as temporary President of Union National Convention. It is an able speech and should be read by every man in the United States.

The New Market.

We received last week from Thos. Colder & Co., who have commenced the butchering business in this place, a roast and steak of beef such as we have never had on our table in Huntingdon. They keep constantly on hand at their market house near the Post Office, fresh beef of the best quality.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Speech of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

On taking the chair as temporary Chairman of the Convention, at Baltimore on June 7th.

On taking the chair, the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—You cannot be more sensible than I am that the part which I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form, and acting upon the principles of my whole life, I was inclined, when the suggestion was made to me from various quarters, that it was in the minds of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, to earnestly decline to accept, because I have never sought honors. I have never sought distinction; I have been a workingman and nothing else, but certain considerations led me to change my mind. [Applause.] There is a class of men in the country far too small for the good of the country—those men who, merely by their example, by their pen, by their voice, try to do good, and all the more in perilous times, without regard to the reward that may come. It was given to many such men to understand by the distinction conferred upon one of the humblest of their class that they were men whom the country would cherish, and who would not be forgotten.

There is another motive relative to yourselves and to the country at large It is good for you, it is good for every nation and every people, every State and every party, to cherish all generous impulses, to follow all noble instincts; and where are you more noble, more generous, than when you purge yourselves of all self-seekers and betrayers, and confer them, if only in mere form, upon those who are worthy to be trusted, and ask nothing more? [Applause.] Now, according to my convictions of propriety, having said this I should say nothing more, [cries of "go on,"] but it has been intimated to me from many quarters, and in a way which I cannot disregard, that I should disappoint the wishes of my friends, and perhaps the just expectations of the Convention, if I did not, as briefly and yet as precisely as I could, say somewhat upon the great matters which have brought us here. Therefore, in a very few words, and as plainly as I can, I will endeavor to draw your attention to one and another of those great matters in which we are all engaged. In the first place, nothing can be more plain than the fact that you are here as representatives of a great nation, voluntary representatives, chosen without forms of law, but as really representing feelings, principles, and, if you choose prejudices, of the American people as if it were written in the laws, and already passed by the votes; for the man that you will nominate here for the Presidency of the United States, and ruler of a great people in a great crisis, is just as certain, I suppose, to become that ruler as anything under heaven is certain before done. [Prolonged cheering.] And, moreover, you will allow me to say, though perhaps it is hardly strictly proper that I should, but as far as I know your opinions, I suppose it is just as certain now, before you utter it, whose name you will utter, and which will be responded to from one end to the other of this nation as it will be after it has been uttered and recorded by your secretary. Does any man doubt that this Convention intends to say that Abraham Lincoln shall be the nominee? [Great applause.]

What I wish, however, to call your attention to is the grandeur of the mission upon which you are met, and therefore the dignity and solemnity, earnestness and conscientiousness, with which, representing one of the greatest, and certainly one of the first people of the world, you ought to discharge these duties. [Applause.]

Now, besides the nomination of President and Vice President, in regard to which sacred offices I will say nothing, because I know there is more or less difference of opinion among you; but besides these nominations you have other most solemn duties to perform. You have to organize this party throughout the United States. You have to put it in whatever form your wisdom will suggest that will unite all your wisdom, energy, and determination, to gain the victory which I have already said was in our power. More than that, you have to lay down with clearness and precision, the principles on which you intend to carry on this great political contest, and prosecute the war which is underneath them, and the glory of the country which lies before us if we succeed—plainly, not in a double sense; briefly, not in a treatise—with the dignity and precision of a great people, to utter, by its representatives, the political principles by which they intend to live, and for the sake of which they are willing to die, so that all men, everywhere, may understand precisely what we mean, and lay that furrow so deeply and clearly that while every man who is worthy to associate with freeman may see it and pass over it, every man who is unworthy may be either unable to pass it or may be driven far from it We want none but those who are like us to be with us. [Applause.]

Now, among these principles, if you will allow me to say it, the first and most distinct is that we do not intend to permit this nation to be destroyed. [Applause.] We are a nation—no doubt a peculiar one—formed of States and no nation except as these States form it; and these States are no States except as they are States in that nation. They had no more right to repudiate the nation than the nation has to repudiate them. Not one of them had even the shadow of a right to do this, and, God helping us, we will vindicate that truth, so that it shall never be disputed any more in this world. [Applause.] It is a fearful alternative that is set before us, but there are great compensations for it.

Those of you who have attended to this subject know that from the foundation of the present Government, before and since our present Constitution was formed, there have always been parties that had no faith in our Government. The men that formed it were doubtful of its success, and the men that opposed its formation did not desire its success, and I am bold to say, without detaining you on this subject, that for all the outcry about our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation, and this present Union party, are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it. [Applause.] While I say that, and solemnly believe it, and believe it capable of the strongest proof, I may also add that it is a great error which is being propagated in the land to say that our national life depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it. He intended to maintain it; but if it suits us to change it we will change it. [Applause.] If it were torn into ten thousand pieces the nation would be as much a nation as it was before the Constitution was made—a nation always that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a united people until now—a nation independent of all particular institutions under which they lived, capable of modelling them precisely as their interests require. We ought to have it distinctly understood by friends and enemies that while we love that instrument we will maintain it, and will, with undoubted certainty, put to death friends or foes who undertake to trample it under foot. Yet, beyond a doubt, we will reserve the right to alter it to suit ourselves from time to time, and from generation to generation. [Applause.]

One more idea on that subject. We have incorporated in the instrument the right of revolution, which gives us without a doubt, the right to change it. It never existed before the American States, and by the right to change there is no need of rebellion, insurrection, or civil war, except upon a denial of the fundamental principle of all free governments that the major part must rule; and there is no other method of carrying on society except that the will of the majority shall be the will of the whole, or that the will of the minority shall be the will of the whole. So that, in one word, to deny the principles I have tried to state is to make a dogmatic assertion that the only form of government that is possible, with perfect liberty and acknowledged by God, is a pure and absolute despotism.

The principles, therefore, which I am trying to state before you are principles which, if they be not true, freedom is impossible, and no Government but one of pure force can exist, or ought to endure among men. But the idea which I wish to carry out as the remedy for these troubles and sorrows is this. Dreadful as they are, this fearful truth runs through the whole history of mankind, that whatever else may be done to give stability to authority, whatever else may be done to perpetuate its institutions, however wise, however glorious, practicable, and just may be the philosophy of it, it has been found that the only enduring, only imperishable cement of all free institutions has been the blood of traitors. No Government has ever been built upon imperishable foundations which foundations were not laid in the blood of traitors. It is a fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once, and every blow you strike, and every rebel you kill, every battle you win, dreadful as it is to do it, you are adding, it may be a year, it may be ten years, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the life of the Government and freedom of your children (Great applause.)

Now, passing over that idea—passing over many other things which it would be right for me to say, did time serve, and were this the occasion—let me add you are a Union party. (Applause.) Your origin has been referred to as having occurred eight years ago. In one sense it is true, but you are far older than that. I see before me not only primitive Republicans and primitive Abolitionists, but I see also primitive Democrats and primitive Whigs, primitive Americans, and, if you will allow me to say so, I myself am here, who all my life have been a party to myself.)Laughter and applause.]

As a Union party I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition party, as a Republican party, as a Whig party, as a Democratic party, as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. [Applause.] But it is true of the mass of the American people, however you may divide and scatter, while this war lasts, while the country is in peril, while you call yourselves, as you do in the call of the Convention, the "Union party," you are for the preservation of the Union, and the destruction of this rebellion, "root and branch."

And, in my judgment, one of the great errors that has been committed by our administration of the Federal Government, the chief of which we are about to nominate for another term of office—one of the errors has been to believe that we have succeeded where we have not succeeded, and to act in a manner which is precisely for those who have succeeded. You will not, you can not succeed until you have utterly broken the military power of this people. [Applause.]

I will not detain you upon these incidental points, one of which has been made prominent in the remarks of the excellent Chairman of the National Committee. I do not know that I would be willing to go so far as probably he would, but I cordially agree with him in this. I think, considering what has been done about slavery, taking the thing as it now stands, overlooking altogether, either in the way of condemnation or approval, any act that has brought us to the point where we are but believing in my conscience and with all my heart, that what has brought us where we are in the matter of slavery, is the original sin and folly of treason and secession; because you remember that the Chicago Convention itself was understood to say, and I believe it virtually did explicitly state that they would not touch slavery in the States. Leaving it, therefore, altogether out of the question, how we came where we are on that particular point, we are prepared to go further than the original Republicans themselves were prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the General Government of the American people shall do one of two things, and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done, either to use the whole power of the Government, both the war power and the peace power, to put slavery as nearly as possible back where it was—for although that will be a fearful state of society, it is better than anarchy—or else to use the whole power of the Government, both of war and peace, and all the practical power that the people of the United States will give them, to exterminate and extinguish it. [Prolonged applause.]

I have no hesitation in saying for myself that if I were a pro slavery man, if I believed this institution was an ordinance of good and was given to man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand that the Government should be put back where it was. But I am not a pro slavery man. I never was. I write myself with those who believe it is contrary to the brightest interests of all men and of all Governments; contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man. I join myself with those who say 'away with it forever," [applause,] and I fervently pray God that the day may come when throughout the whole land every man may be as free as you are, and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty.

I will not detain you any longer.—One single word you will allow me to say in behalf of the State from which I come. We know very well that our eleven votes are of no consequences in a Presidential election. We know very well that, in our present unhappy condition, it is by no means certain that we are here to day representing the party that will cast the majority of the votes in that unhappy State. I know very well that the sentiments I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love; where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where very soon I shall lay my own; I know very well that my colleagues will incur odium if they endorse what I say, and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces toward the way in which we intend to go, and we will go in it to the end. If we are to perish, we will perish in that way. All I have to say is, help us if you can; if you can not, believe in your hearts that we have died like men. [Great applause.

Lincoln and Johnson Nominated.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1864.

THE BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT—ABRAHAM LINCOLN RENOMINATED.

The Convention then proceeded to a ballot for President, which resulted as follows:

FOR LINCOLN.

Maine	14	Louisiana	14
N. Hampshire	10	Arkansas	10
Vermont	10	Tennessee	15
Massachusetts	24	Kentucky	22
Rhode Island	8	Ohio	42
Connecticut	12	Indiana	26
N. York	66	Illinois	32
N Jersey	14	Michigan	16
Pennsylvania	52	Oregon	6
Delaware	6	Kansas	6
California	10	Colorado	6
West Virginia	10	Wisconsin	16
Nebraska	6	Minnesota	8
Nevada	6		—
Iowa	16	Total	497
Maryland	14		

FOR GENERAL GRANT.

Missouri 22

The Vote Declared Unanimous—Great Enthusiasm.

On motion of Mr. Hume, of Missouri, the vote was declared unanimous.

The enthusiasm excited by this announcement is perfectly indescribable. The whole Convention were on their feet, cheering and shouting, the band in the mean time playing "Hail Columbia."

The Vice Presidency.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President. The following names were presented:

Mr Daniel Mace of Indiana, proposed the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Stone, of Iowa, seconded the motion.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Tremaine, of New York, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from that State, presented D. S. Dickinson.

Mr Maynard, of Tennessee, advocated the claims of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Tremaine, of New York, made an eloquent appeal in favor of the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Great impatience was manifested to a vote.

Ballot for Vice President—Andrew Johnson Nominated.

The President announced the following names as being before the Convention, viz: Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee: Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Gen. Rosseau, of Kentucky; Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

The Convention proceeded to a ballot.

As the vote proceeded it was soon apparant that Johnson, of Tennessee, was to be the nominee, and before the vote was announced the various States, whose votes had been divided, commenced changing them, and went unanimously for Johnson, amid great enthusiasm.

Andrew Johnson was nominated as candidate for Vice President on the first ballot.

The following was the vote for Vice President: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana. Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, California, Oregon, West Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada voted entire for Andrew Johnson.

Massachusetts voted: for Johnson, 21; Dickinson, 3.

Rhode Island—Johnson 7, Dickinson 1; Wisconsin—Johnson 2, Dickinson 10, Hamlin 4; Minnesota—Dickinson 3, Hamlin 5. The total vote for Johnson was 492, Dickerson 17, and Hamlin 9.

Previous to the vote being announced Johnson had 200, Dickinson 113, Hamlin 145, Butler 28, Rosseau 21, Burnside 2, Colfax 6, Holt 2, Tod 2, King 1; but the States changed their votes before the announcement was made.

☞New arrival of Boots, and Shoes Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet-bags &c., at John H. Westbrook's in the Diamond. All are invited to examine his varied and extensive stock.

Resolutions.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

No Compromise with the Rebellion.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, patriotism, heroic valor, and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Extirpation of Slavery.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, and the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpaton from the soil of the Republic, (applause,) and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defence has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.]

Thanks to the Army and Navy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy [applause,] who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Applause.]

Thanks to Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse as, demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery [applause,] and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Harmony in the National Councils.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government [Applause.]

Protection to our Soldiers, Black and White.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war [applause,] and that any violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Foreign Immigration.

Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, shall be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

The Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Redemption of the Public Debt.

Resolved That the national faith pledged for the redemtion of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and vigorous and just system of taxation; that is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause.)

The Monroe Doctrine.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent [prolonged applause;] and that they will view with extreme jealousy and as menacing the peace and independence of their own country the efforts of any such Power to obtain new foothold for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. [Long continued applause.]

WAR FOR THE UNION.

Official Despatches.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 7, 10:15 P. M.

Major General Dix:

An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed.

In the preceding afternoon a hundred men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege line. Nine of the party were captured and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies. General Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts for alleviating the sufferings of the wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory.

Two rebel officers and six men sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in the consequence of the enemy not delivering Gen. Lee's letter until after the hour he named had elapsed. Gen. Grant has notified Gen. Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but will be returned.

No other military intelligence received.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—1 25 P. M.—*To Maj. General Dix, New York:*—A despatch from Mr. Dana, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated 8 30 P. M. yesterday, announces a victory by Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and the rebel Gen. Jones was killed on the battle-field. The dispatch is as follows:

"The Richmond *Examiner* of to day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton, Va.

"Gen Jones was killed on the field and his successor retired to Waynesboro', and now holds the mountain between Charlottsville and Staunton.

"The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by Hunter.

"Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Staunton, Shenandoah Valley, June 9.

Our movements here have, in every way, been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating towards the Blue Ridge.

In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces, besides other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fell in our hands. The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could hardly use a musket.

Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important result we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Saturday June 11th, 10 P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry, yesterday, Thursday, June 9th, developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and we are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw.

Yesterday General Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by General Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect.

Gen. Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery which he brought away with him.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, states that Gen. Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalay had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed were dispersed and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that after concentrating a force at the mouth of the Beaver creek, on Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia west as far as Gladesville.

Morgan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued and marching ninety miles in twenty four hours came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning and defeated him.

By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at two o'clock this A M.

Our forces held the fort and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 a m for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this morning.

No official report has yet been reed. from Hunter. E M STANTON.

War Department, Washington, June, 12—Noon.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

A despatch from Gen. Hunter dated at 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst. at Staunton, reports that we met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones their commanding General and totally routing them; after a battle of ten hours duration.

We have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether. One thousand men and over sixty officers were left on the field of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery and a vast quantity of stores.

All the Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to morrow.

A dispatch from Gen Grant's head quarters dated yesterday at 4 p m reports that the rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near the Denny House, Wilson this morning sent out a portion of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven in and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments about a mile west of Bethsaida church. McIntosh came upon a field division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnoissance, retired.

E M STANTON.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 15, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

The Festival.

If anything that has ever occurred to attract and elicit the public favor could be called a jubilee, then the events that transpired on Friday evening last at the Castilian Garden of Mr. E. C. Summers, must have rivalled, and we must say, surpassed, it. Nothing that we have seen equalled the gayety and festivity of the place, and nothing presented such a lively and joyous appearance as the groups of happy participators and the anxious spectators of the truly grand affair. The garden, which, without the decorations and embellishments that on Friday evening graced its recesses and crowned its arbors, is a paradise, was made more attractive and inviting by this display of ornament and the happy enjoyment of those within. In a word, the spectator needed only to participate and realize the enjoyment and delight of the scene he witnessed to transport him from a sea of trouble and anxiety into an ocean of happiness and pleasure.

Everything in the line of luxury that the eye could feast in gazing upon and the mind could wish for, were spread in a well arranged and enticing manner to the beholder's view, and if he refused to satisfy his craving appetite, then he could not attribute it to a want of neglect and inattention of the busy throng of volunteer lady attendants who added new life to the scene, but to his own sad want of courage to request. To inspire the soul of the more indifferent and thrill and excite to a higher pitch the enthusiasm of the gay and happy the fife and drum sent its patriotic strains into the air and were wafted to the listener's ear. At a later period the String Band discoursed some of its celebrated and sweetest strains.

Two embarrassments presented themselves to the visitor before fully gratifying his anxiety to enjoy the scene—one that the evening was unusually cool for partaking of a cool luxury, and the other that of a crowded ground and table. The first consideration did not appear to be taken into account, however, for when we saw the convalescent and the aged mixing in the number, we knew that the healthy and youthful would not deprive themselves of the apprehended evening's pleasure. It may be taken for granted that cold feet and chilled limbs were not to be thought of in that festive period. To the other consideration some thought should be given, and it can easily be seen that it was a laudable barrier to the visitor's enjoyment of such an occasion. Surely it is no indication of a failure when a crowd of such a magnitude attends a place of amusement that all cannot be gratified. We found in this case, however, that those who came were determined to be satiated both in feasting and pleasure, for they battled with time and impatience until they did receive that which Nature longed for. Those who had thus to struggle with an impatient spirit were strength ened and aided by a patriotic motive to do something for the soldier who was then, perhaps, fighting the foe and endangering his life. The motive that produced this joyous occasion, we should have before mentioned was to benefit the soldier. We were gratified, and we know the originators of the affair were also, to find that our people responded so overwhelmingly and contributed so willingly to the call for the soldier's comfort. The Festival was a grand and decided success, and we would recommend the repetition of the same.

Mr. Summers deserves high praise for his generosity and devotion to the cause in giving the free and complete use and control of his premises to the lady originators of this successful movement. A liberal patronage from our citizens should hereafter await him as his reward.

We understand that about $150 were received, which will be forwarded immediately for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Sanitary Fair.

As we expected many of our citizens have gone to the city to visit the great Central Fair. Others intend going. Every Pennsylvanian should look to the interests of his State, and make this one affair—the Sanitary Fair—superior to any that have formerly taken place, and equal to any that may hereafter be held. Know that the money you contribute is for the Nation's defenders and for the furtherance of our country's existence. Give your mites as well as your mines, and the objects which you hold in view as to what these Fairs ought to do will be accomplished

The Pennsylvania Railroad is treating the country people west of Harrisburg badly, by not issuing excursion tickets. They offer as an excuse however, that they cannot furnish cars for a greater number of passengers than are willing to visit the Fair at full fare.

Militia of 1862.

Company I 12th Regt., P. M., will be paid in Alexandria on Monday, 20th June inst. All interested will please attend.

GEO. C. BUCHER, Capt.

Badly Hoaxed.

The following notice was published editorially in the *Monitor* and *Journal and American* of last week:

"Claims for exemptions for this county and Mifflin will be heard by the Board at the Court House in this town on Monday the 13th of June."

This notice brought a crowd of men to town on Monday, from this and Mifflin county, only to be disappointed as the Provost Marshal had not issued such notice, and the Board was not in town to hear claims for exemptions.

Smash Up.

On Friday morning last as a westward freight train was passing thro' this place and while almost half way, an axle of one of the cars snapped asunder and the car, after being dragged a considerable distance was precipitated down the bank opposite a dwelling house. The central window was broken in by a projecting beam of the car. The car was damaged beyond repair, being broken and divided in the centre, and the ends of it crushed into a complete wreck. The track and ties were also damaged. This smash up is supposed to have been produced by defective metal used in axels.

Local Items.

We have learned that Mr. Samuel Saylor, engineer of Engine No. 249, who was instantly killed by the explosion of the locomotive at Newton Hamilton lately, was from Alexandria this county. He leaves a wife and four children.——The Presbyterian Sunday School purpose holding a celebration at McCahan's Grove on Thursday next——Last week must have been a long week to those who anxiously awaited the return of Co. G. of the Fifth Reserves. The more heartily they should be welcomed and the more bountifully and splendidly received.

The Colored People and the Fair.

We are informed that the colored population of this place have contributed from their own pockets the sum of forty dollars to the Sanitary Commission. This is an earnest of the love of our colored people for the Union, and the esteem and appreciation in which they hold the services of its defenders. We commend this action and ask every town containing a population of colored people to do as much. Many of these people have already shouldered the musket, and those at home are ready and willing to stand by them.

Examine your Grape vines.

On the end of the new wood you will find a leaf or two spun together in a nest, and in this nest you will find a caterpillar, which should be entirely destroyed and the nest taken off, if you wish to have a crop of grapes.

Another Brave Soldier Gone.

News was received here on Saturday evening that James Cunningham, eldest son of J. M. Cunningham of this place, was shot through the head by a rebel sharpshooter on the 7th inst.

Huntingdon Car Company.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that on Thursday afternoon next the Huntingdon Car Company is to meet to be organized. We trust the enterprising men who have taken this step will proceed and with perseverance and energy accomplish their object and derive all the good possible. This and other institutions have been needed, but the men of enterprise have always been in greater demand. We trust this step is paving the way for more good works and also for a more active and enterprising community.

GEN. GRANT says he is going to stop smoking when the war is over.

IN MEMORIAM.

Amongst the many braves from this county who fell in the late desperate and sanguinary battles in Virginia, we record with regret the death of Corpl. MARTIN L. IRVIN, of Company F, 148th Regiment, P. V., in the 19th year of his age. He was a brave and good soldier; his death is much regretted both by friends at home and comrades in arms. This youth entered the service two years ago, and has participated in every battle that has been fought by the Army of the Potomac during that time. At Gettysburg and Chancellorsville he fought bravely on while many of his comrades fell.

He fought like a veteran in the strife;
Nor did he think of losing life.

But his course is run; he has been called by One who considered his work finished. Six of the brothers of the deceased still remain in the service; four were wounded, one suffered amputation. All honor to the brave!

We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents and friends, and hope grace from on High may sustain them and enable them to bear with their affliction. But while we mourn the loss of a patriot and friend we have the consoling thought that he died while nobly defending a holy and patriotic cause.

We are sorry to say his body fell into the hands of the rebels. May the turf above him ever be green!

Sleep, youthful soldier, thy victory is won;
We feel that our loss is thy infinite gain.
Thou art gone where the weary are rested secure,
In a land for the just and a home for the pure.

SCHOOLMATE.

DIED,

In Henderson township, June 7th, 1864, JOHN WESTLEY, aged three mos. and 27 days, son of Alexander and Mary J. Allison.

Weep not, dear parents, I'm gone to my rest,
Safely pillowed on my Saviour's breast;
I'm one of the angels round his throne,
Watching and waiting to see you both come.
I was not permitted to play with my brother,
Nor to grow up a comfort for my dear mother;
But father, mother, brother, and all,
Be ye ready, the Saviour soon may call. A. E. A.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 14.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,00@8,25
Common and Superfine	$7,50@7,00
Rye Flour	$7.00
Corn Meal	$4 bl $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,75@1,84
Rye	$1.03
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.21
Oats	.83
Barley Malt	$ bu $1.65
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8.00
Timothy	$2,75@3.00
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	63@81c
Hides	.10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$7,75@8,00
Extra do $ cwt	4,00
White Wheat	1.60
Red Wheat	1.50
Rye	1,30
Corn	1.25
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	6.50
Flaxseed	2.50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.15
Lard	.15
Ham	.13
Shoulder	.14
Sides	.16
Tallow	.10

REMOVAL!

HAVING the requisite authority I take leave to inform the citizens of Marklesburg and the community at large, that the OFFICE of the Adams' Express Company, formerly under the charge of Wm. March has been REMOVED, and is now under my immediate control at the DEPOT, (Marklesburg station.) Therefore, any person or persons, expecting to receive or forward goods through the aforesaid company, will please bear in mind that this is now the only legitimate point at which such business can hereafter be transacted, and where it will receive prompt and impartial attention, through my assistance, for the benefit and convenience of all persons receiving and forwarding goods by express.—As this is a more concentrated point than Marklesburg, being in the heart of Woodcock valley, it has been deemed essential, not only for the advantage of the Express Co., but for the peculiar benefit of all concerned, that the above important change in the removal of the office and its agency has been made.

D. GIBBONY CANTNER.

Marklesburg station, June 15–4t

AT LLOYD & HENRY'S is the place to buy your barrel and sack Salt cheap.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S to buy good and cheap Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

CEMENT by the Barrel at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

GRINDSTONES, Mowing & Cradling Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY'S. je15,1864

BOAT "HERO" has just arrived with her cargo of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Carpet, Oil Cloths, &c. &c. which will be sold at a small advance above city prices at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

NAILS.—200 kegs Nails for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

FISH.—200 barrels prime Fish, at city prices, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

PROVISIONS.—Ham, Shoulder, Side Dried Beef. Dried Peaches and Apples. Cheese, Potatoes, Beans, Flour, Corn Meal, Lard, &c. &c., at LLOYD & HENRY'S. je15

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

The First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., is authorized to receive subscriptions to the new Government or 10-40 year loan. This Loan bears Five per cent interest per annum, payable in GOLD—half yearly on all bonds over $100, and yearly on bonds of $100 or $50; and the bonds are redeemable any time after ten years, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable forty years after date.

Both Coupon and Registered Bonds are issued, of the same denominations as the U. S. 5-20's

je15-1m*

HARTSLOG VALLEY TURNPIKE

The subscribers of stock to this company will meet on Wednesday, the 6th day of July next at the house of John Kurtz in Alexandria: for the purpose of fully organizing said Company by the election of one President, five Directors and one Treasurer to serve till the first Monday in November next; under the act of April 4th, 1863, incorporating said company, and letters patent June 9th, 1864.

S. HATFIELD,
Chairman of Commission.
je15-2t

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of Iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity.

SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

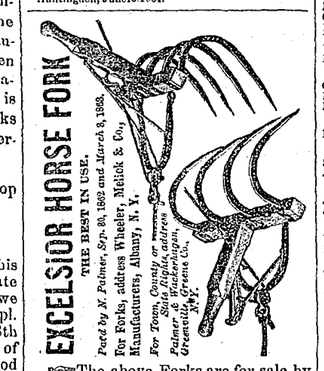
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, June 15, 1864.



☞The above Forks are for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon. [je15'64

WAGONS & HARNESS for SALE. One 4 horse wagon and one 2 horse wagon for sale. Also, a lot of horse gears. W. B. ZEIGLER. Huntingdon, June 8–1t

NOTICE!—By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Petersburg & Reedsville Turnpike Company books will be opened to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, on Wednesday, June 29th, 1864, at Greenwood Furnace in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. [je8–3t

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [jc7–3m] J. H. FOCHT.

NOTICE!

THE following promissory notes were placed in the hands of A. Lewis, dec'd., on the 14th August, 1862, for collection, viz:

John Barr's note,	dated August 13,	1862, for	$100 00
Wm. H. Brigg's note,	"	13, "	37 81
James Barnes'	"	11, "	10 44
Jacob Fisher's	"	October 18, "	53 36

The said notes are lost, mislaid or stolen, and payment has b en stopped. The public are notified not to negotiate for the same. SAML. DIEFFENDERFER.

Mount Union, June 8–3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jesse Gorsuch, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jesse Gorsuch, late of Oneida township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

NATHAN GORSUCH,
Administrator.

May 25–6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Hays, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Robert Johnston, administrator de bonis non, &c., of William Hays, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where those who have claims will present them, or they will be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, May 18, 1864.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c mal1,64 at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jno. Cunningham, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Cunningham, late of Barree tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM.
Administrator.

May 11, 1864*

The Huntingdon Car Company.

THE Corporators of the Huntingdon CAR COMPANY will meet to organize in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Thursday, the 16th day of JUNE, 1864, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A punctual attendance is requested.

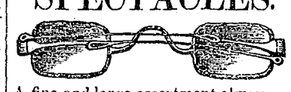
Algonkin Roberts	Wm. P. Schell
Richmond Wilson	R. B. Wigton
John Rommel, Jr.	Alexander Port
Robert Hare Powell	John B. Given
Seth Caldwell	James Maguire
I. T. Watson	David Dunn
Morris Wahler	David Blair
J. B. Baker	John Scott
William Cummins	William P. Orbison
John Fulton	J. G. Miles
P. Vandevander.	William Dorris, Jr.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1864-3t

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN. Fe3,1864

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CLASSIFICATION of MERCHANTS &c. in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year 1864.

	CLASS.	LICENSE
Alexandria borough.		
E. P. Walker,	14	$ 7 00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7 00
William Moore,	14	7 00
William M. Phillips,	14	7 00
Barree township.		
S. W. Myton,	14	7 00
J. C. Walker,	14	7 00
Barlin Green,	14	7 00
A. Crownover,	14	7 00
K J. Myton & Co.	14	7 00
Brady township.		
H. Jamison,	14	7 00
George Eby,	12	10 00
J. Deiffenbach,	14	7 00
S. Secrist,	14	7 00
Casville.		
J. P. Heaton,	14	7 00
J. Henderson,	14	7 00
Carbon township.		
W. A. Orbison,	14	7 00
Brown & Roberts,	14	7 00
R. B. Wigton,	10	20 00
Isaac S. Fore,	14	7 00
G. A. Heaton,	14	7 00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
James H. Mitchell,	14	7 00
Powelton Coal Mine Co.	10	20 00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7 00
James Gleason,	13	10 00
Blair & Port,	12	12 50
David Dunn,	14	7 00
George Mentz,	14	7 00
Clay township.		
T. H. Adams,	14	7 00
R. Ashman,	14	7 00
Cromwell township.		
D. Etzler,	14	7 00
J. E. Orbison,	14	7 00
William Harper,	14	7 00
Dublin township.		
James Crea,	14	7 00
George Sipes,	14	7 00
W. C. Swan,	14	7 00
Franklin township.		
John Q. Adams,	14	7 00
Shoch Stewart & Co.	13	10 00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7 00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.	14	7 00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20 00
Hopewell township.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7 00
David Weaver,	14	7 00
William P. Orbison,	14	7 00
Huntingdon.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12 50
D. P Gwin,	13	10 00
Cunningham & Etzler,	13	10 00
M. Gutman,	13	10 00
S. S. Smith,	13	10 00
J. A. Brown,	13	10 00
H. Roman,	14	7 00
William Colon,	14	7 00
Joseph Reigger,	14	7 00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00
T. Barnes,	14	7 00
William Lewis,	14	7 00
W. A. Sc—n,	14	7 00
Wallace & ——ient,	14	7 00
Z. Yenter,	14	7 00
M. Fetterhoof,	14	7 00
Nathan Corbin,	14	7 00
Lloyd & Henry,	12	12 50
B. Jacobs,	14	7 00
A. B. Cunningham & Co.	13	10 00
Jackson township.		
Freedom Iron Co.	12	12 50
S. W. Myton,	14	7 00
W. H. Harper,	14	7 00
R. McBurney,	14	7 00
Joseph McElroy.	14	7 00
Morris township.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10 00
William Davis,	13	7 00
D. G. Owens,	13	10 00
Penn township.		
William March,	14	7 00
J. Spang,	14	7 00
James Hyle,	14	7 00
Cantner & Boyer,	14	7 00
Porter township.		
G. D. Green,	14	7 00
S. Hatfield,	14	7 00
Shirley township.		
Etzler, Foust & Co., Mt. Union,	12	12 50
G. McLaughlin, "	13	10 00
P. M. Bare, "	13	10 00
W. A. Fraker, Shirleysburg,	14	7 00
W. H. Brewster, "	14	7 00
Less & Boyer, "	14	7 00
Springfield township.		
George McLaughlin,	14	7 00
N. K. Covert,	14	7 00
D Locke,	14	7 00
Tell township.		
D. A. Morrison,	14	7 00
Union township.		
Samuel Miller,	14	7 00
J. Bauman,	13	10 00
Walker township.		
J. Douglass,	14	7 00
J. Brewster,	14	7 00
Warriorsmark township.		
W. C. Vantries,	14	7 00
B. F. Patton,	14	7 00
D. G. Owens & Brother,	14	7 00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7 00
West township.		
Mrs. R. Myton & Son,	14	7 00
B. Hartman,	14	7 00
J. C. Walker,	14	7 00
John Cresswell & Son,	13	10 00
William Moore & Son,	13	10 00
Walker & Bollinger,	14	7 00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Read,		10 00
Joseph Johnston,		5 00
William P. McNite,		5 00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
G. Miller,		25 00
Peter Knokan,		15 00
P. Schmeiser,		15 00
George Nolte,		15 00
Colder & Heffright,		25 00
D. H. Foster,		15 00
BILLIARD SALOONS.		
V. Crouse, Huntingdon,		30 00
Philip H. Piper, Alexandria,		30 00
EATING HOUSES.		
Carbon.		
S. Wintermeyer,		10 00
Richard Owens,		10 00
Mrs. Sarah Wilson,		10 00
Petersburg.		
J. A. Wilson,		10 00
R. Neff,		10 00
Morris.		
James Kelley,		10 00
Huntingdon.		
Henry Africa,		10 00
G. Whorley,		10 00
John Frew,		10 00
V. Crouse,		10 00
V. Brown,		10 00
Summers & Murray,		10 00
Alexandria.		
P. Robinson,		10 00
MERCHANT MILL.		
Thomas Fisher,	14	7 00

An appeal will be held by the undersigned at the Treasurer's office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 18th day of June next. Persons wishing to appeal will apply on or before that day, as none will be granted thereafter.

R. McDIVITT, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the *duty* of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. Persons having licenses to lift, will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

DAVID BLACK, Co. Treas.

Huntingdon, June 1, 1864.

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the *Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.*

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

ap20–3m

FOR SALE.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

april19,1864–tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned having laid out a town on both sides of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad at the Marklesburg station, he will sell lots therein at public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 17th day of June, inst.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M. Ten per cent. of amount bid, to be paid when knocked down, and the residue in reasonable instalments. A good title will be given. *Terms will be more fully stated on day of sale, and the* convenience of purchasers will be regarded.

To business men of all classes will here be afforded an opportunity of making profitable investments, the town being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and at an outlet for the rich products of a great portion of Morrison's Cove; and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and all needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that the iron works that have been talked of, will be erected in that vicinity.

The plot can be seen at Marklesburg station and information obtained, and at the office of Wm. P. Orbison in Huntingdon. [jy8] JOHN S. ISETT.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 300 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation; situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the first Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
NANCY HOLDER.

Huntingdon, ap27

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; *the balance is well timbered.*

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with corncrips, and other outbuildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the *best stock farms in the township.* There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. *Title indisputable. For farther particulars call on the* subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.

April12–3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

apr119–6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA, and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

THE ladies will find a large assortment of Dress Goods, Cloak Cloths, Sun Shades, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. at mail–tf LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN. Huntingdon, Feb'0,64

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. may'64

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also of forod.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

Late Raid at Marklesburg Station!

HASTEN TO THE RESCUE!

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND SEE THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE OF

BOYER & CANTNER,

MARKLESBURG STATION,

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP FOR THE CASH.

Having just opened our

Spring and Summer Stock of Goods,

We cordially invite the public to call and see it, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a superb variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Beautiful in figure, excellent in quality, and low in price. We also keep on hand Domestic Goods, Queensware, Groceries, and all other things usually kept in stores, with a sufficient variety of qualities, and prices to suit every taste. Try us, and be convinced.

In addition to the above we have a very spacious Warerooom, in which all goods received from, and to be forwarded over the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad will be safely stored until called on by our respective patrons; and all business that can be done for the benefit of the Railroad Company will be faithfully discharged by us.

Marklesburg, ma4–2m* BOYER & CANTNER.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

BARGAINS NOW

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHION

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Hollidaysburg, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon / pr 1 '27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while we rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army; do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864–1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks,

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864–6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23–6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.

No. 416 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

ISAAC HOUGH. EMMOR K. JANNEY
April 6, 1864–3m.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS'

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election."

SECTION II. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

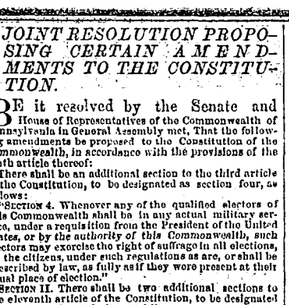
I do hereby *certify* that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. } 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " { to run steam or hand. } 30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

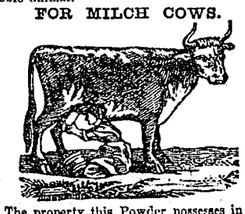
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

LOOKING GLASSES.—For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

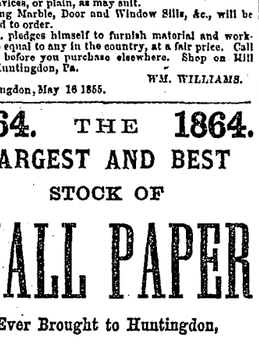
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



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A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

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JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
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LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

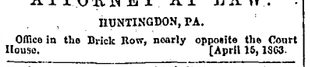
S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.



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A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

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BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
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FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, an application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wellaud's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Witmer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto
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BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
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GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
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PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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For sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newbuilding, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1867

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1868. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of *cooking Vegetables of every description,* also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries *of the table within the everybody's reach.*

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with *numerous* Commercial and Legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price. 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatmen of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, o Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
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DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
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PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New-York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELL, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREES E,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED. PROBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

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OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses.